

(2) the taking of territory under the effective jurisdiction of Taiwan by the military forces of the People's Republic of China; or

(3) the endangering of the lives of members of the military forces of Taiwan or civilians within the effective jurisdiction of Taiwan in cases in which such members or civilians have been killed or are in imminent danger of being killed.

(b) **WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.**—Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)), Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(b)).

(2) **APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle may be construed to supersede any requirement of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

(c) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that, at the earliest possible date after the date of the enactment of this subtitle, the President should release a public declaration that it is the policy of the United States to secure and protect Taiwan against any action of the People's Republic of China described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a).

(d) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States to demand that the People's Republic of China officially renounce the use or threat of military force in any attempt to unify with Taiwan.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION PERIOD.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The authorization for use of the Armed Forces under this section shall expire on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the authorization for use of the Armed Forces under this section should be reauthorized by a subsequent Act of Congress.

CHAPTER 2—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 1294. REGIONAL SECURITY DIALOGUE TO IMPROVE SECURITY RELATIONSHIPS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC AREA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall seek to convene, on an annual basis, a regional security dialogue with the Government of Taiwan and the governments of like-minded security partners to improve the security relationships among the United States and such countries in the Western Pacific area.

(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The regional security dialogue may consider matters relating to—

(1) coordinating lower-level military-to-military dialogue; and

(2) planning for potential military confrontation scenarios.

SEC. 1295. UNITED STATES-TAIWAN BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Trade Representative should seek to enter into negotiations with representatives from Taiwan to establish a bilateral trade agreement between the United States and Taiwan.

SEC. 1296. UNITED STATES-TAIWAN COMBINED MILITARY EXERCISES AND RELATED ACTIONS.

(a) **COMBINED MILITARY EXERCISES.**—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, should seek to carry out a program of combined military exercises between the United

States, Taiwan, and, if feasible, other United States allies and partners to improve military coordination and relations with Taiwan.

(b) **COMBINED DISASTER RELIEF EXERCISES.**—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, should engage with their counterparts in Taiwan to organize combined disaster and humanitarian relief exercises.

(c) **TAIWAN STRAIT TRANSITS, FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION OPERATIONS, AND PRESENCE OPERATIONS.**—The Secretary of Defense should consider increasing transits through the Taiwan Strait, freedom of navigation operations in the Taiwan Strait, and presence operations in the Western Pacific by the United States Navy, including in conjunction with United States allies and partners.

(d) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that Taiwan should dedicate additional domestic resources toward advancing its military readiness for purposes of defending Taiwan, including through—

(1) steady increases in annual defense spending as a share of gross domestic product;

(2) procurements of defense technologies that directly bolster Taiwan's asymmetric defense capabilities;

(3) reform of Taiwan's military reserves, including increasing the length of training required and number of days required in service annually;

(4) participation with United States Armed Forces in combined military exercises; and

(5) further engagement with the United States on strengthening Taiwan's cyber capabilities.

SEC. 1297. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR DEFENDING TAIWAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) given the security considerations posed by the People's Republic of China, the Secretary of State should accelerate the approval of sales of defense articles and services to Taiwan for purposes of defending Taiwan; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense should offer support to Taiwan by—

(A) continuing to send United States military advisors to Taiwan for training purposes;

(B) encouraging members of the United States Armed Forces to enroll in Taiwan's National Defense University;

(C) maintaining a significant United States naval presence within a close proximity to Taiwan; and

(D) reestablishing the Taiwan Patrol Force under the direction of the United States Navy.

SEC. 1298. HIGH-LEVEL VISITS.

(a) **VISIT TO TAIWAN BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President or the Secretary of State (if designated by the President), with appropriate interagency consultation and participation, should arrange a meeting in Taiwan with the President of Taiwan.

(b) **VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE PRESIDENT OF TAIWAN.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States would benefit from a meeting in the United States between the President or the Secretary of State and the President of Taiwan.

SEC. 1299. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADDRESS TO JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT OF TAIWAN.

It is the sense of Congress that it would be beneficial for the United States and Taiwan to invite the President of Taiwan to address a joint session of Congress and subsequently participate in a roundtable discussion with members of Congress.

SA 4286. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. COTTON, and

Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle H—American Security Drone Act of 2021

SEC. 1071. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “American Security Drone Act of 2021”.

SEC. 1072. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **COVERED FOREIGN ENTITY.**—The term “covered foreign entity” means an entity included on a list developed and maintained by the Federal Acquisition Security Council. This list will include entities in the following categories:

(A) An entity included on the Consolidated Screening List.

(B) Any entity that is subject to extrajudicial direction from a foreign government, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(C) Any entity the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense, determines poses a national security risk.

(D) Any entity domiciled in the People's Republic of China or subject to influence or control by the Government of the People's Republic of China or the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(E) Any subsidiary or affiliate of an entity described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(2) **COVERED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.**—The term “covered unmanned aircraft system” has the meaning given the term “unmanned aircraft system” in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 1073. PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT OF COVERED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided under subsections (b) through (f), the head of an executive agency may not procure any covered unmanned aircraft system that are manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity, which includes associated elements (consisting of communication links and the components that control the unmanned aircraft) that are required for the operator to operate safely and efficiently in the national airspace system. The Federal Acquisition Security Council, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, shall develop and update a list of associated elements.

(b) **EXEMPTION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General are exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the operation or procurement—

(1) is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for—

(A) electronic warfare;

(B) information warfare operations;

(C) development of UAS or counter-UAS technology;

(D) counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities; or

(E) Federal criminal or national security investigations, including forensic examinations; and

(2) is required in the national interest of the United States.

(c) **FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS EXEMPTION.**—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, is exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the operation or procurement is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for the Federal Aviation Administration's Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence (AS-SURE) Center of Excellence (COE) for Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

(d) **NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD EXEMPTION.**—The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, is exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the operation or procurement is necessary for the sole purpose of conducting safety investigations.

(e) **NATIONAL OCEANIC ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION EXEMPTION.**—The Administrator of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, is exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the operation or procurement is necessary for the sole purpose of marine or atmospheric science or management.

(f) **WAIVER.**—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis—

(1) with the approval of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Defense; and

(2) upon notification to Congress.

SEC. 1074. PROHIBITION ON OPERATION OF COVERED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, no Federal department or agency may operate a covered unmanned aircraft system manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity.

(2) **APPLICABILITY TO CONTRACTED SERVICES.**—The prohibition under paragraph (1) applies to any covered unmanned aircraft systems that are being used by any executive agency through the method of contracting for the services of covered unmanned aircraft systems.

(b) **EXEMPTION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General are exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the operation or procurement—

(1) is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for—

(A) electronic warfare;

(B) information warfare operations;

(C) development of UAS or counter-UAS technology;

(D) counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities; or

(E) Federal criminal or national security investigations, including forensic examinations; and

(2) is required in the national interest of the United States.

(c) **FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS EXEMPTION.**—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, is exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the operation or procurement is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis for the Federal Aviation

Administration's Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence (AS-SURE) Center of Excellence (COE) for Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

(d) **NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD EXEMPTION.**—The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, is exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the operation or procurement is necessary for the sole purpose of conducting safety investigations.

(e) **NATIONAL OCEANIC ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION EXEMPTION.**—The Administrator of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, is exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if the operation or procurement is necessary for the sole purpose of marine or atmospheric science or management.

(f) **WAIVER.**—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis—

(1) with the approval of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Defense; and

(2) upon notification to Congress.

(g) **REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prescribe regulations or guidance to implement this section.

SEC. 1075. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PURCHASES AND OPERATION OF COVERED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, except as provided in subsection (b), no Federal funds awarded through a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, or otherwise made available may be used—

(1) to purchase a covered unmanned aircraft system, or a system to counter unmanned aircraft systems, that is manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity; or

(2) in connection with the operation of such a drone or unmanned aircraft system.

(b) **EXEMPTION.**—A Federal department or agency is exempt from the restriction under subsection (a) if—

(1) the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement was awarded prior to the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the operation or procurement is for the sole purposes of research, evaluation, training, testing, or analysis, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, or the Attorney General, for—

(A) electronic warfare;

(B) information warfare operations;

(C) development of UAS or counter-UAS technology;

(D) counterterrorism or counterintelligence activities; or

(E) Federal criminal or national security investigations, including forensic examinations; or

(F) the safe integration of UAS in the national airspace (as determined in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation); and

(3) is required in the national interest of the United States.

(c) **WAIVER.**—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis—

(1) with the approval of the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of Defense; and

(2) upon notification to Congress.

(d) **REGULATIONS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall prescribe regulations or guidance, as necessary, to implement the requirements of this section pertaining to Federal contracts.

SEC. 1076. PROHIBITION ON USE OF GOVERNMENT-ISSUED PURCHASE CARDS TO PURCHASE COVERED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.

Effective immediately, Government-issued Purchase Cards may not be used to procure any covered unmanned aircraft system from a covered foreign entity.

SEC. 1077. MANAGEMENT OF EXISTING INVENTORIES OF COVERED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FROM COVERED FOREIGN ENTITIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective immediately, all executive agencies must account for existing inventories of covered unmanned aircraft systems manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity in their personal property accounting systems, regardless of the original procurement cost, or the purpose of procurement due to the special monitoring and accounting measures necessary to track the items' capabilities.

(b) **CLASSIFIED TRACKING.**—Due to the sensitive nature of missions and operations conducted by the United States Government, inventory data related to covered unmanned aircraft systems manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity may be tracked at a classified level.

(c) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The Department of Defense and Department of Homeland Security may exclude from the full inventory process, covered unmanned aircraft systems that are deemed expendable due to mission risk such as recovery issues or that are one-time-use covered unmanned aircraft due to requirements and low cost.

SEC. 1078. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.

Not later than 275 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the amount of commercial off-the-shelf drones and covered unmanned aircraft systems procured by Federal departments and agencies from covered foreign entities.

SEC. 1079. GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY FOR PROCUREMENT OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Transportation, the Department of Justice, and other Departments as determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall establish a government-wide policy for the procurement of UAS—

(1) for non-Department of Defense and non-intelligence community operations; and

(2) through grants and cooperative agreements entered into with non-Federal entities.

(b) **INFORMATION SECURITY.**—The policy developed under subsection (a) shall include the following specifications, which to the extent practicable, shall be based on industry standards and technical guidance from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to address the risks associated with processing, storing and transmitting Federal information in a UAS:

(1) Protections to ensure controlled access of UAS.

(2) Protecting software, firmware, and hardware by ensuring changes to UAS are properly managed, including by ensuring UAS can be updated using a secure, controlled, and configurable mechanism.

(3) Cryptographically securing sensitive collected, stored, and transmitted data, including proper handling of privacy data and other controlled unclassified information.

(4) Appropriate safeguards necessary to protect sensitive information, including during and after use of UAS.

(5) Appropriate data security to ensure that data is not transmitted to or stored in non-approved locations.

(6) The ability to opt out of the uploading, downloading, or transmitting of data that is not required by law or regulation and an ability to choose with whom and where information is shared when it is required.

(c) **REQUIREMENT.**—The policy developed under subsection (a) shall reflect an appropriate risk-based approach to information security related to use of UAS.

(d) **REVISION OF ACQUISITION REGULATIONS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the policy required under subsection (a) is issued—

(1) the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall revise the Federal Acquisition Regulation, as necessary, to implement the policy; and

(2) any Federal department or agency or other Federal entity not subject to, or not subject solely to, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall revise applicable policy, guidance, or regulations, as necessary, to implement the policy.

(e) **EXEMPTION.**—In developing the policy required under subsection (a), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall incorporate an exemption to the policy for the following reasons:

(1) In the case of procurement for the purposes of training, testing, or analysis for—

(A) electronic warfare; or

(B) information warfare operations.

(2) In the case of researching UAS technology, including testing, evaluation, research, or development of technology to counter UAS.

(3) In the case of a head of the procuring department or agency determining, in writing, that no product that complies with the information security requirements described in subsection (b) is capable of fulfilling mission critical performance requirements, and such determination—

(A) may not be delegated below the level of the Deputy Secretary of the procuring department or agency;

(B) shall specify—

(i) the quantity of end items to which the waiver applies, the procurement value of which may not exceed \$50,000 per waiver; and

(ii) the time period over which the waiver applies, which shall not exceed 3 years;

(C) shall be reported to the Office of Management and Budget following issuance of such a determination; and

(D) not later than 30 days after the date on which the determination is made, shall be provided to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1080. STUDY.

(a) **INDEPENDENT STUDY.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center under which the center will conduct a study of—

(1) the current and future unmanned aircraft system global and domestic market;

(2) the ability of the unmanned aircraft system domestic market to keep pace with technological advancements across the industry;

(3) the ability of domestically made unmanned aircraft systems to meet the net-

work security and data protection requirements of the national security enterprise;

(4) the extent to which unmanned aircraft system component parts, such as the parts described in section 1073, are made domestically; and

(5) an assessment of the economic impact, including cost, of excluding the use of foreign-made UAS for use across the Federal Government.

(b) **SUBMISSION TO OMB.**—Upon completion of the study in subsection (a), the federally funded research and development center shall submit the study to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(c) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget receives the study under subsection (b), the Director shall submit the study to—

(1) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1081. SUNSET.

Sections 1073, 1074, and 1075 shall cease to have effect on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 4287. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON AFGHANISTAN.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a joint select committee of Congress to be known as the “Joint Select Committee on Afghanistan” (in this section referred to as the “Joint Committee”).

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Joint Committee shall be composed of 12 members appointed pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) **APPOINTMENT.**—Members of the Joint Committee shall be appointed as follows:

(A) The majority leader of the Senate shall appoint 3 members from among Members of the Senate.

(B) The minority leader of the Senate shall appoint 3 members from among Members of the Senate.

(C) The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint 3 members from among Members of the House of Representatives.

(D) The minority leader of the House of Representatives shall appoint 3 members from among Members of the House of Representatives.

(3) **CO-CHAIRS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Two of the appointed members of the Joint Committee shall serve as co-chairs. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority leader of the Senate shall jointly appoint one co-chair, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives and the minority leader of the Senate shall jointly appoint the sec-

ond co-chair. The co-chairs shall be appointed not later than 14 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) **STAFF DIRECTOR.**—The co-chairs, acting jointly, shall hire the staff director of the Joint Committee.

(4) **DATE.**—Members of the Joint Committee shall be appointed not later than 14 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(5) **PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.**—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Joint Committee. Any vacancy in the Joint Committee shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled not later than 14 calendar days after the date on which the vacancy occurs, in the same manner as the original designation was made. If a member of the Joint Committee ceases to be a Member of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as the case may be, the member is no longer a member of the Joint Committee and a vacancy shall exist.

(c) **INVESTIGATION AND REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Joint Committee shall conduct an investigation and submit to Congress a report on the United States 2021 withdrawal from Afghanistan.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A summary of any intelligence reports that indicated an imminent threat at the Hamid Karzai International Airport preceding the deadly attack on August 26, 2021, and the risks to United States and allied country civilians as well as Afghan partners for various United States withdrawal scenarios.

(B) A summary of any intelligence reports that indicated that withdrawing military personnel and closing United States military installations in Afghanistan before evacuating civilians would negatively affect the evacuation of United States citizens, green card holders, and Afghan partners and thus put them at risk.

(C) A full review of planning by the National Security Council, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense for a noncombatant evacuation from Afghanistan, including details of all scenarios used by the Department of State or the Department of Defense to plan and prepare for noncombatant evacuation operations.

(D) An analysis of the relationship between the retrograde and noncombatant evacuation operation plans and operations.

(E) A description of any actions that were taken by the United States Government to protect the safety of United States forces and neutralize threats in any withdrawal scenarios.

(F) A full review of all withdrawal scenarios compiled by the intelligence community and the Department of Defense with timelines for the decisions taken, including all advice provided by military leaders to President Joseph R. Biden and his national security team beginning in January 2021.

(G) An analysis of why the withdrawal timeline expedited from the September 11, 2021, date set by President Biden earlier this year.

(H) An analysis of United States and allied intelligence shared with the Taliban.

(I) An analysis of any actions taken by the United States Government to proactively prepare for a successful withdrawal.

(J) A summary of intelligence that informed statements and assurances made to the American people that the Taliban would not take over Afghanistan with the speed that it did in August 2021.

(K) A full and unredacted transcript of the phone call between President Joe Biden and